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Only a *baby*, you can't but kiss;
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Only a *boy*, and just what he seems,
Only a *youth*, living in dreams.

Only a *man* brave and true;
Only a *father* with feeling so new.

Only a *grandpa* waiting for rest;
Only a *mound*, by dewdrops caressed.

A Woman's Sacrifice.

"You might do better, John."

Mrs. Williams spoke fretfully, as if the news told to her by her only son was not pleasant for her to hear.

"Better, mother!"

What a ringing clear voice it was.

So strong and hearty, as if to match the tall, stalwart figure; the bright brown eyes and handsome, sunny face of John Williams.

"Better!" And now a hearty laugh rang out. As if there lived a better woman than Hannah Coyle!"

"But John, she is only a shop girl."

She won't be a shop girl when she is my wife. I am not a rich man, but my salary will make a comfortable home for all of us.

"She will turn me out of doors like enough."

"Mother," cried John with a quiver of anger running through the surprised reproach of his voice, "you should know Hannah Coyle better than that."

Mrs. William's conscience gave her a sharp twinge, for she did know Hannah better than to think she would deprive a crippled old woman of her only home.

But Mrs. Williams, like many a fond mother, had nursed such high hopes for the future matrimonial prospects of her boy, that she felt only a rude shock of disappointment when he told her of his engagement.

"Surely," she mused, after John had left her for his daily routine of duty, "surely John might aspire to something higher than a mere shop girl.

He was well educated, well connected, and occupied a responsible position.

Just one week later Hannah Coyle came to the house, where she was to have had grudging welcome as its mistress, and entering softly went to the crippled woman's chair.

Crouched down among the cushions seeming to have shrunk to less than her actual size in her misery, was the fond, proud mother, her frame shivering in convulsive agony, her words always the same.

"Oh, John, my son, my good son! Oh, Heavenly Father, let me die!"

She had been all one long night so moaning, so sobbing, utterly desolate, utterly alone.

The son she idolized, the trusted clerk, the fond, proud lover, was lying in a cell, waiting a trial for forgery.

He had been arrested for passing a forged check, taken in the very act of attempting to cash it at the bank.

The story he told of its possession was so improbable that it still further injured him, and gave personal revenge an additional motive for his punishment. He said that Gerald Somers, the son of one of the partners of the firm, had sent him to the bank with the check.

It scarcely needed the young man's indignant denial to contradict this story.

A friend in the same employ had gone to the mother and told the news as kindly and gently as possible.

A fierce anger and stout pride had kept the old lady up during that trying interview, but once she was alone, she crouched in the cushions of her chair and moaned out in the utter misery of her heart.

There was no strong arm to lift her to her own room that night.

There was no hearty, ringing voice to bid her good-morning.

Still the feeble voice, freighted with its burden of anguish, moaned its sad refrain, when the door opened and Hannah Coyle came in.

No friend had broken the news gently to the young girl.

But the shock came rudely on her from the columns of the daily paper.

It was not in one hour, or two, that she could conquer her own grief so as to leave the house. But when the first battle was over in her heart, she went at once where she knew John would have her go.

So when, faint with her long night of misery, the mother lay moaning, a kind hand was placed upon her shoulder, and a voice clear and strong, but sweet with womanly tenderness, spoke the dearest word on earth:

"Mother!"

She looked up with haggard, bloodshot eyes, and saw bending over her a face that love, pity, and deep, mutterable tenderness had transformed into positive beauty.

"Mother," the sweet, clear voice said, "this is not what John would wish."

The mother's tears, the first she had shed, flowed fast at the sound of her son's name.

"Oh, Hannah!" she said, "you do not believe John is guilty?"

"John guilty?" the girl cried, her voice ringing like a trumpet call, her eyes flashing, and her cheeks growing crimson, "Mother, how can you put the words together? You know—I know that he is innocent."

"But he is in prison. He will be tried!"

This was the first conversation that drew the hearts of the two women together, bu the bond that knit them during the months that followed was that of suffering and sorrow, that would have torn the heart of the man whom they loved and trusted during his darkest hours.

For the trial only separated them more surely and terribly.

Twelve intelligent men, after hearing all the evidence, pronounced a verdict of guilty, and John Williams was sentenced for ten years.

It is not in the power of our pen to describe the desolate home to which this news was carried.

They never doubted him, even in the face of all the overwhelming evidence that had condemned him, but Heaven seemed to have deserted them when they knew the result of the trial.

Hannah Coyle was not pretty. Her features were plain, her eyes soft brown, and she had a sweet mouth, that could smile bravely and light her face for the invalid's eyes in their darkest hours. But she had one great beauty in long, heavy masses of hair, of a rich dark brown, and of which she was fond and proud because John admired it.

"It is my only beauty," she would say, when old Mrs. Williams exclaimed at its profusion, "and I must keep it glossy and pretty for John's sake. He must find his wife unaltered waiting for him when he comes home."

This was before the crushing verdict that ended the young clerk's trial.

Fortunately the old lady owned the little home in which she lived, her sole legacy from her dead husband; but as the weary months crept slowly along, poverty showed its ugly face in the humble home.

Hannah worked faithfully at her old post until Mrs. Williams was taken very ill.

Sorrow and anxiety began to have physical as well as mental effect, and the mother bowed down, aged more in one year of separation from her son than she had ever been in ten of their loving companionship.

It was impossible to leave her alone, and the situation was resigned.

Nearer and nearer crept the gaunt wolf poverty.

Little articles of furniture that could be spared were sold; little comforts were denied; extra hours were given to the poorly paid sewing that replaced Hannah's work, and yet actual hunger was staring them in the face.

Nearly two years had John Williams slept in a convict's cell, when one morning Hannah Coyle, leaving her self-imposed charge sleeping, went to one of the fashionable hairdressers.

"I have come to sell my hair," choking back her tears, and thinking—"it will grow out again before John comes home."

The proprietor led her to the hair-dressing-room, and hid his amazement at the supurb profusion under a hard, half-contemptuous smile.

When left, only three shillings had been paid her for her closely cropped head; yet that would keep life a little longer in the feeble frame of John's mother and Hannah was thankful.

She was rapidly walking home, when she was attracted for a moment by a crowd and her feet seemed paralyzed as she heard a man say:

"I saw his face. It is Gerald Somers."

"Is he much hurt?"

"Fatally, I should say. One of the horses put his foot on his breast."

"Gerald Sommers! Fatally injured?"

Hannah never paused to contemplate possibilities."

She forced her way through the crowd into the room where the young man lay waiting for death.

"You cannot go in."

"I must go in," she said. "It is a matter of life and death. I must see him before he dies."

Something in the white earnest face moved the man's heart and he opened the door.

On a sofa, covered with a sheet, lay the handsome, dissipated son of the merchant prince.

Kneeling beside him was the father, and the physician stood at the head of the couch.

They had thought consciousness dead, when a clear voice spoke the dying man's name.

"Gerald Somers."

He opened his eyes wildly, and the clear voice spoke again in words of most solemn import.

"As you hope for mercy in the next world tell the truth of John William's innocence."

He gasped convulsively, while his father looked inquiringly at the intruder.

"John Williams," the dying voice said feebly, "was innocent. I did give him the check, as he said. I wrote the signature."

"Gerald!" cried the father, "is this true?"

"It is true, as I hope for God's mercy."

There was a moment of silence, and then the old man turned to Hannah.

"Who are you?"

"John William's promised wife.

"Go. I will do him justice. Leave me with my son."

She bowed her head, and went slowly from the presence of the dying.

James Somers kept his word.

He was an upright man, and sacrificed the name of the dead to right that of the living.

He would not take John back.

The sight of his face was too exquisitely painful, but he paid him his full salary for the time of his absence, and found him a lucrative position.

It was the day of the home-coming.

Mrs. Williams in her own chair was smiling upon John as he caressed Hannah's cropped hair.

Very grave and pale his sunny face had become, but he smiled as his mother said:

"It was for me, John, she sacrificed her splendid hair. I can never tell you all she sacrificed for me, but that speaks for itself."

Clasping Hannah in a close embrace he asked:

"Do you think now, mother, I might do better?"

"Not if you could marry an Empress."

She thinks so still, and John agrees with her, though he has been married four years and Hannah's hair is as superb as ever.

Umbrella Dignity

In Burmah the umbrella has deep and secret meaning to convey what is as double-Dutch at first to the foreigner's eye. It is the necessary finish to the out of door toilet of the Peguan or Burmese fashionable, but it is much more. It has very delicate duties to perform which could not so well be alloted in Burmah to any other instrument. Gold or gilded umbrellas, which in the provinces may be carried by anybody, are reserved in the capital for princes of the blood alone; and red umbrellas are affected by the grandee of Burmese society as being the most gaudy appearance, Etiquette has also fixed the exact number of umbrellas that Burmese nobles may display when they approach the "lord of the golden palace;" and it has now been settled beyond possibility of dispute that no one but the Ein-she-Men, or heir apparent is entitled to have borne over his litter the full complement of eight golden umbrellas. To carry a letter under a golden umbrella is to accord to it royal honors in Burmah. Eight golden umbrellas are properly carried over a king's letter; and when the Burmese authorities would not permit the umbrellas to be carried over a governor-general's letter, according to custom, Major Phayre, Envoy to Burmah, in 1853, insisted upon the Union Jack being waved over it on its way from the residency to the palace.

The Gypsy at Home.

In Hungary, the Gypsy is to be seen in the purest type, strongly resembling the mulatto, except that the eye is generally more liquid, like that of the Spanish or Italian races As a rule, the men are finer looking than the women, their picturesque costume, gold ear-rings and long curls adding greatly to their good looks. Once in a while, however, one sees among the young girls a real Eastern beauty, who might serve for a model of Cleopatra, but usually their principal attraction lies in their peculiar dress—a bright handkerchief wound around the blackest of luxuriant hair in fantastic fashion, fastened with gold pins, dangling ornaments, and sometimes a bunch of flowers.

Many of the gypsies have beautiful houses and extensive estates in Siebenburgen; are rich not only in money and lands, but possess treasures in plate and rare old furniture, for which they may well be envied. Notwithstanding these attractions at home to induce them to lead domestic lives, this race, upon whom the curse of disquietude seems to rest, can only enjoy their homes for short periods. After a few months of ease and luxury, even the wealthiest among them leave civilized life, and join wandering bands to go off for months of travel, without any apparent aim except the fulfillment of that destiny which has made them wanderers on the face of the earth.

The whole world seems arrayed against them, and, except in their own little colony, they are only allowed to dwell with their fellow-beings for a few days at a time. Even this short intercourse is granted by a special written permission from the chief of police, without which no gypsy can enter or remain over night in any village.

They are obliged, however, to serve in the army, but are dishked and mistrusted by both comrades and officers for their dishonesty and insincerity. Several officers in the Austrian army, who have had them under command, told us that the Zigeuners made very poor soldiers, insubordinate, and deserters whenever the chance offered, although cringing to the last degree when in the presence of their superior officers.

"We can always detect a gypsy in the ranks," said Major B——, "by the servility of his salute." Yet among themselves they are brave and law-abiding, having generally a male leader to each band or tribe. As far as we could learn, the "gypsy queen" is a theatrical creation; but the wives and daughters of the leaders are held in high esteem, as are also the decendants of their ancient chiefs. There is a pride and independence about them that would lead us to believe that they had their origin in ancient royalty.

Baron X——, wishing to get rid of a band which had encamped on his grounds, offered them money to "move on," which the leader indignantly refused, saying:

"I don't want your money; my estate in Siebenburgen would buy yours out a dozen times!"

The baron told us he had no doubt that the man's statement was true, for, when on the road, rich and poor meet on an equality, living the same simple camp life.

They travel in comfortable caravans, varying in style, according to the owner's means, from the canvas-covered wagon, or such a one as that in which Mignon is introduced to her audience, to quite a nice cottage on wheels. They generally select a resting place either in the woods or groves near some town, or by the margin of some retired lake or river, buying whatever provisions they cannot beg or steal.

The time of encampment is spent in trading horses, repairing or making tinware, and giving *al fresco* entertainments, consisting of music, dancing, and fortune-telling. If a gypsy comes to your house inquiring if your tins need mending, you may as well yield up some article at once, for he will not leave until he has obtained a job, frequently pushing his way into the kitchen if refused, and carrying off a pan or boiler by force. He will return it in a few days, repaired and burnished up equal to new, but demanding double its orginal price for his labor. It is in vain to remind him that he did the work against your will, and that his price is exorbitant; he will only assure you, with the utmost coolness, that the article is much better now than when it was new, and repeat his demand for pay. So feared is the Zigeuner's displeasure that few people have the temerity to argue the point, and his request is usually complied with, however exorbitant.

Hobson's Fine.

John Hobson was hugging the lee side of a King street alley, New York, to keep out of the rain, when a policeman came along and invited him to stroll over to the station house. John did not care to go, but he was finally persuaded. He was traveling incog., though, he wanted them all to know when they tried to register him, so they had to identify him by a grocer's bill and an invitation to a Rhode Island clambake, which constituted his effects. Ten dollars was the fine imposed when he was arraigned in the police court, and Mrs. Hobson was very mad over it when she came up to settle for her captive spouse.

"I like to see justice done right up to the handle," she observed. "But you ain't goin' to stick the Hobson family for no ten dollar note because the ole man made a fool of hisself. There's law in this country, and I'm goin' to see what the Supreme Court'll say to this."

His Honor kept mute, and vacantly eyed a paper weight.

"I ain't goin' to be bluffed either by no blue coats and brass buttons. I know what's right, and I'll not be treated so if I have to go to Washington to square myself."

His Honor lifted his eyes to a last year's calendar.

"Ten dollars! Good lands! To think o' the like. You believe you can impose on a woman, but Matilda Smith Hobson's not the kind to stand extortion. D'ye hear?"

His Honor took up the ten-day commitment and dipped his pen to sign it.

"This is a free country and we won't stand no tyranny. Do you take trade dollars?"

His Honor began to write.

"I'll see if the Mayor hasn't a hand in running this town, and if you swindle poor people this way. There's a five, a two and three ones. That's right, ain't it? Send the old man out if he's sobered up. I'm not the woman to stand imposition, I can tell you."

And Hobson's fine was marked paid as she bustled to the door.

THERE have been a great many failures this year, and the rush to Europe is therefore correspondingly large.

They Missed the Boy After All

Jack was not a bad boy, but he was terribly mischievous and his parents really felt relief at the thought that he was to start for boarding school the next day. His father thought of it when he found that Jack had used his razor to whittle a kite-stick. He thought so again when he discovered that Jack's ball had gone through the parlor window. Jack's mother thought so when she found muddy foot-prints all over the parlor carpet and a great scar on the piano leg. They both thought so when their chat at the supper table was interrupted by whistling and the upsetting of the milk pitcher, and they told Jack so, when, after having driven almost wild his father, who was trying to read the evening newspaper, by getting up a fight between the dog and cat, he sat down on his mother's new bonnet she had just been fixing and utterly ruined it. Early the next morning Jack was packed off. Oh! what a relief from noise and trouble it was. His father's razor remains undisturbed, no sound of breaking glass was heard, the parlor carpet was unstained by mud. But some how the house didn't seem very cheerful to its occupants. It was a long day.

Tea was served. There was no whistling and upsetting of dishes to interrupt the conversation, but the talk didn't seem to run so smoothly after all. And when it came to reading the evening newspaper and fixing up another bonnet, the dog and cat slept serenely on the hearty-rug, and no disturbance interrupted the proceedings.

That's the difference between having a boy in the house and having him away, and the gentleman put down his paper and remarked as much to his wife, when noticed a quivering about her mouth and two big drops on her cheeks, and there was a kind of mistiness about his eyes that bothered him about seeing.

"Yes," she answered; it—is nice—and quiet, uh, uh, ou, u-u!" and he got up an went to the window and looked out and blew his nose for twelve minutes steadily.

Silly Impertience of an Irate Earl

Out of the giving of one of the most successful and *recherche* balls of the season there arose an unpleasant incident. Among othere guests the hostess invited a noble lord of sporting proclivities and literary tastes. He thanked her for the invitation, but, pleading that his dancing days were over, he wrote her that if she would ask his daughter, Lady——, in his place he should esteem it a kindness. To this the lady replied that as there were many daughters of her personal acquaintances whom she was obliged to omit from her list, she regretted that she could not invite a daughter whom she did not know. The Earl, for such he was, swiftly retorted with a note to this effect:

"Dear Mrs.——: As I am not accustomed to being refused, I beg you to erase from the visiting list of Mrs.——, *nee*——, the name of the Earl of—— and——. Yours to command,

"—— AND ——."

The lady took the note to her husband, who, indignant at the affront which he considered had been put upon his wife, wrote and demanded an apology from the Earl. The Earl declined to apologize. The husband thereupon threatened to publish the Earl's letter. The Earl forbade his doing so, adding that it was scarcely worth while to trouble the papers, since probably there was not one person in ten thousand who would cross the road to see either of them hanged

Thus the matter stands, and the friends of each party are discussing with some animation the question, "Who was in the wrong?"

Old Times in Colorado.

The first settlers of Boulder, say a writer from that place, came here in 1858. In 1859 quite a number came, and some sixty low houses were erected before 1860 stepped in. Of these log houses but few remain. Christmas, 1859, saw a jovial crowd of dancers in one of these houses, windowless, we believe, at the time. The hardy pioneers went after fun and had it. On the night in question, about two hundred sons of toil and seekers of gold and their fortunes, and seventeen ladies, had assembled at the above-named place to partake of a frontier terpsichorean. Marinus G. Smith was then one of the beaux of town, and his dress suit consisted of pants made out of seamless sacks, and colored blue by the aid of logwood. A lady now living in town had an elegant dress made out of flour sacks, also colored by the aid of logwood. There were few whits shirts in the neighborhood then, most of the pioneers wearing woolen or flannel ones. A man with a white shirt on was in style and could dance with his coat off; a man without any would wear a coat buttoned up to the neck. Coats for dancing purposes did not seem to be any too numerous, consequently the pioneers helped each other out For instance, Alf. Nichols had six white shirts which were all at that ball and the coats of these six white-shirted fellows went to cover the backs of some one else. When one fellow had a dance he would loan his coat to another, and then his turn would come, and so the white shirts and long coats were dancing all night, and went around among the two hundred men. There were no wall flowers among the seventeen ladies. But they say the supper for the occasion was a grand affair: wash-boilers full of coffee, great hunks of black-tailed deer, jack-rabbits, fish, game and delicacies brought from the States in cans, all went to make up a glorious supper—one that the partakers would like to see repeated. There may not have been much style, but the seamless sacks and flour bags saw as much pure enjoyment as does the finest and gaudiest attire of to-day.

How Towser Caught a Bee.

One day our dog Towser was a lyin' in the sun trine to sleep, but the flies was that bad he couldn't cos he had to catch 'em, and bime by a bee lit on his head and was working about like the dog was his'n. Towser he held his head still, and when the bee was close to his nose, Towser winked at him like he sed you see what this buffer is doin, he thinks I'm a lily-of-the-valley which isn't opened yet, but you just wait till I blossom and you will see some fun, and sure enuf Towser opened his mouth very slow so as not to fritten the bee, and the bee went into Towser's mouth. Then Towser shet his eyes and his mouth too, and had begun to make a peaceful smile wen the bee stung him, and you never see a lily-of-the-valley ack so in your life.

Eaten by Mountain Lions.

On or about the 1st of July two prospectors completed their outfit at Pitkin, Colorado, and departed in search of pay dust and saleable holes. They traveled on for some days, and stopped only for a few hours now and then to examine the deceptive rock that rose before them on both sides. They at last reached a small valley in the mountains and were passing through it, when suddenly a number of mountain lions made their appearance and started immediately for their prey. One of the men made an effort to repel the attack of the hideous beasts, while the other sought protection in his legs, and, running to a projecting rock on the mountain side, was enabled to see the terrible encounter between his comrade and the lions. They were in bloody battle, while the shining claws of the beasts were seen to combine and strip the flesh from the man who was battling with the stock of his gun. The coward, who unfortunately lived to tell his story, says that suddenly the prospector was on the ground and that his enraged adversaries were devouring him. Thinking that possibly one man would not appease their appetites, the looker on thought it about time to leave and so hastened away. He was now without any weapon against the invasion of hunger or the chill mountain weather, and his only recourse from inevitable death was to reach a camp. To return through the valley he dared not, and by making a circuitous route he trusted that he would strike a trail. He started on, however, and wanted to reach the trail before night was there to lead him astray with her myriads of star lights. This was where he committed his error, for he wandered from the right direction, and wearied and discouraged, he sat down and built a fire. The light came to succor him, but now hunger advanced, and soon visions of a comfortable cabin and plenty of food danced before him, as if gloating upon his misery. He did not succeed in finding the trail that day, and when nightfall came he ate a few pine burrs and laid down exposed to the elements again This continued for eight days and nights, and at last he accidentally discovered a trail. He reached this, and when he should have been overjoyed at his prospects, all hope seemed to desert him and he laid down, not caring what came. He remained there some hours probably, when a party of prospectors came along, and found him almost unconscious. They administered a little brandy and succeeded in reviving him. A meal was prepared, but his stomach, that had been denied food for so many days, refused to retain it. He was taken up and strapped upon a horse, being unable to keep his seat without it, and the narrow condition of the trail prevented them from riding beside and supporting him. The reporter's informants met the party with the man shortly afterward, and, halting them, elicited the above, but neglected to ascertain the names of the unfortunate prospectors. The man with his days of starvation was almost reduced into nothingness, while his fissured lips and cheek-bones that appealed for aid presented a revolting picture. The man will, no doubt, follow his friend into eternity, but in a way not so tragic and horrible.

Cautions in Eating

1. Of course don't eat too much. The digestive fluids are limited in quantity. All above enough is undigested, irritating and weakening the system, and often causing paralysis of the brain by drawing on the nervous force more rapidly than it is generated.

2. Don't eat between meals; the stomach must rest, or it will sooner or later break down. Even the heart has to rest between the beats.

3. Don't eat a full meal when exhausted. The stomach is as exhausted as the rest of the body.

4. Don't take lunch at noon and eat heartily at night. The whole digestive system needs to share in the rest and recuperation of sleep. Besides the tendency is to put a full meal into a weakened stomach.

5. Don't substitute stimulus for food—like many women who do half a day's work on strong coffee or tea. As well, in the case of a horse substitute the whip for oats.

6. Don't have a daily monotony of dishes. Variety is necessary for relish, and relish is necessary to good digestion.

7. Don't eat blindly. There can be nothing in the body—muscles, membranes, bones, nerve, brain—which is not in our food. One article furnishes one or more elements, and another others. We could starve on fine flour. Some articles do not nourish, only warm.

8. Eat according to the season—one-third less in summer than in winter. In the latter, fat meat, sugar and starch are appropriate, as being heat-makers; in the former, milk, vegetables, and every variety of ripe fruit.

9. Eat with cheer. Cheer promotes digestion; care, fret and passion arrest it. Lively chat, racy anecdotes, and innocent gossip are better than Halford sauce.

The Rose Jar.

Gather your rose leaves in dry weather, remove the petals, and when a half peck is obtained take a large bowl and strew table salt on the bottom; then three handfuls of leaves, and repeat until all the leaves are used, covering the top with salt. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning twice a day, when they should appear moist. Add three ounces of bruised or coarsely powdered allspice; one ounce cinnamon stick bruised, which forms the stock. Allow to remain a week, turning daily from top to bottom, Put into a permanent jar one ounce allspice and adding the stock, layer by layer, sprinkle between the layers the following mixture: One ounce each cloves and cinnamon, two nutmegs, all coarsely powdered; some ginger root, sliced thin; half an ounce of aniseed, bruised; ten grains finest musk; half pound of freshly dried lavender flowers; two ounces of powdered or finely sliced orris root, and essential oils and libitum; also add fine colognes, rose or orange flower water, orange and lemon peel. Freshly-dried violets, tuberoses, clove pinks or other highly scented flowers should be added each year in season. Fine extracts of any kind will enhance the fragrant odor, while fresh rose leaves, salt and allspice, made as at first, must be added when convenient in the rose season. Shake and stir the jar once or twice a week and open only during use. The delightful effect produced throughout the dwelling by the daily use of these jars is not as universally known as it should be for apartments rendered unpleasant by the odors arising from the kitchen. Noxious gases may be dissipated by the frequent use of the "rose jar.

Three Wonderful Dogs.

There are three very smart dogs in Brooklyn. The first of these dogs is Jerry, and Jerry is the property of a fire engine company. His duties are supposed to be, or originally were, by barking, to help the firemen hurry the horses from their stalls to the engine, when the bell rings for fire, for horses and engine are in the same room; but age has begun to tell upon him, and he is not kept as strictly to work as in his younger days. Besides, the horses are so well trained as not to need urging or assistance, from men or dogs, in taking their places at the pole.

Jerry's funny trait is begging. How he came to take to begging, no one knows; but one day, some ten years ago, it was discovered that Jerry treated the meals served him at the engine-house with considerable indifference, and subsequently the secret leaked out, when he was found paying visits at certain hours to fine mansions in the vicinity. In some way, best known to himself, Jerry had established a regular food route, and to this day (unless he has died within a few weeks) Jerry, about eight a. m., walks out of the engine-house, and begins his cold victual tramp from house to house, sure of being well received and well entertained by his patrons. But Jerry is always ready for duty, and let the fire-bell ring in the neighboring tower, and off he speeds, like an arrow, for the engine-house. Once I met him at a distance from the engine-house when the bell rang. Instinctively he knew he could not get back in time to go with the horses, so he began leaping up until strangers must have thought him gone mad. Suddenly, over the heads of the people in the street, he caught sight of what he wanted—the cap of a fireman—and then, with a fearful yelp, sped down the street, and following the fireman, was in a few minutes at the post of duty. Jerry is a tawny-colored animal, part shepherd-dog and part spaniel, so that he has good blood in his veins.

Dog number two is a beautiful skye-terrier owned by Dr. J., of the Heights, and is as well known in that part of the city as his skillful master, since the doctor's carriage is rarely seen without having Jack perched on the seat, between the doctor and coachman. Indeed, Jack is such a licensed character that he insists upon having his ride, and the moment the carriage is at the door, jumps into it and on the seat without asking any questions. Dr. J. has occasionally succeeded in leaving his canine friend at home, but Jack, bound not to be cheated out of his ride, has on several of these occasions managed to escape from the house, and then has very saucily jumped into the first doctor's carriage that has come along, and insisted upon being accomodated, even by growling and showing his teeth. Jack has been taught to take a penny in his mouth every morning, and go to the butcher's and buy his own breakfast. Not long ago the butcher, to try Jack's patience, pretended not to see him, and even disregarded his short, pleading barks. Suddenly the butcher missed the dog, and, at the same time, a fine chicken, and looking out of the door, saw Jack running for dear life, with the fowl in his mouth. The butcher presented the doctor with a bill for the chicken, which the doctor paid, thinking the joke a good one, though, to my mind, the butcher would have been served just right had he not gotten his money—for it was a mean thing to tease the dog.

The third dog is the property of a lady, and a great, ungainly-looking fellow he is. But he is an excellent watch-dog, and decidedly down on tramps. The lady has an aviary—which is a place for keeping birds—and a wonderful aviary it is, consisting of two rooms filled with canaries, which fly about at will and live in as nearly a wild state as these delicate creatures can in this rigorous climate. One of these rooms has a mosquito-net partition running across it, in order to afford visitors an opportunity to watch the feathered inmates without disturbing them, and, as the stairs lead directly into this part of the aviary, of course the dog since he lives in the house has as free access to the aviary as his gentle mistress. Indeed, he is allowed to go up there alone, and such is his good nature that he has never broken through the netting. More than this, Mrs. H. often lets him go into the part of the aviary where the birds are confined, and such is the feeling existing between him and the canaries that when he lies down on the sanded floor—as he often does—the birds will sometimes alight on his body. When he gets tired of being made a perch of, he begins to gently roll from side to side, until the birds have been shaken off, then rises, stretches himself, and demurely follows his mistress down the stairs.

Great Benin.

In May, 1838, Messrs. Moffat and Smith, surgeons on board a merchant schooner, went to the city of Great Benin, wishing to open, or rather reopen, trade. The latter, a "very promising young man," died of a dysentery caught by being drenched with rain. They were horrified to see a trench full of bodies at which the turkey buzzards were tugging, and "two corpses in a sitting position." These victims had probably been dispatched with a formal message announcing the arrival of strangers to the King's father in Ghost-land. The same unpleasant spectacle was offered in August, 1862, when I visited Benin, accompanied by Lieutenant Stokes, of her Majesty's ship Bloodhound, and Dr. Henry. In the tall rank herbage, on the right of the path leading into the city, appeared the figure of a fine young man, bare to the waist, with arms extended and wrists fastened to a scaffold frame work of peeled wands, poles and stakes planted behind him. For a moment we thought that the wretch might be alive; a few steps convinced us of our mistake. He had been crucified after the African fashion, seated on a rough wooden stool, with a white calico cloth veiling the lower limbs. Between the ankles stood an uncouth image of yellow clay, concerning which the frightened natives who accompanied us would not speak. A rope of Iliana, in negro English called a "tie-tie" bound tight round the neck to a stake behind, had been the immediate cause of death. The features still showed strangulation, and the sacrifice was so fresh that, though the flies were there, the turkey-buzzards had not found the eyes. The blackness of the skin and the general appearance proved that the sufferer was a slave. No emotion whatever, save holding the nose, was shown by the crowd of Beninese, men and women, who passed by; nor was there any expression of astonishment when I returned to sketch the victim.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9., 1880

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.,—D. L. Zerby, supt.
Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday morning.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt
Preaching next Sunday evening.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon.

United Brethren.

Rev. B. J. Hummel, Pastor.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Preaching in Millheim next Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock and in Aaronsburg in the evening.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Lose, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. Deininger, Sec. B. O. Deininger, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec. B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. Otto, Sec., J. F. Harter, Prest.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., Lold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Official Directory

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Dreen.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Barnhold.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

WHO CAN VOTE.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, November 2, 1880.

Voters must be assessed two months before the election—that is, on or before September 2.

The assessors must be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2nd, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of each day, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters, by adding names thereto or striking them off.

The committee men of the respective election districts should attend at the time the assessor sits to correct the list.

To secure their votes, voters must have paid a state or county tax one month before the election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the election. The last day for paying tax this year is October 2nd.

Members of Democratic state, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of voting. An elector can swear in his vote though he be not assessed. But the neglect may cause much trouble.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. Wm. H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

A BAY STATE BOOM.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Charles P. Thompson Nominated for Governor.

WORCHESTER, Mass., September 1.—The democratic state convention met in Mechanics' Hall, and was called to order at 11 15 o'clock by Col. J. H. French, of Gloucester, who had been requested by the united committee of thirty to perform this duty. Col. French said that he knew he would be allowed one moment to express his congratulations upon this assembly of the united democracy. [Applause.] No longer representing the fragment of a party the democracy of Massachusetts pledge renewed fealty to one another. Here and now they turn their backs on the past. Henceforth all dissensions shall disappear, and hereafter, we shall present an unbroken front.

Major M'Cafferty, of Worcester, was appointed temporary chairman. At this point General Butler entered the hall and the convention at once sprang to its feet and cheer upon cheer given, to which the general only bowed his acknowledgments from the platform.

Patrick Cummins was chosen permanent chairman and the committee on resolutions appointed.

Mr. Tarbox offered the following, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That the functions of committees appointed respectively by the Mechanics hall and Faneuil hall conventions of last year now terminate, and the joint committee of thirty hereto selected from such committees shall constitute the democratic state committee to hold office until the first day of July, 1881, with power to fill vacancies if any shall occur.

The committee on credentials reported that there were no contesting delegations.

A recess was then taken for an hour. Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization reported names of vice presidents, among which that of B. F. Butler was loudly applauded.

Mr. Haggerty nominated Ex-Gov. Gaston as a candidate for governor. Mr. Allen strongly opposed the nomination of Gaston and amid much confusion was compelled to suspend his remarks.

Mr. Tarbox moved that the convention proceed to ballot for the candidate adopted amid much confusion, a number of delegates wishing to be heard. A delegate moved that the convention nominate B. F. Butler by acclamation. This was received with loud cheers, pending a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the convention agreed to proceed to ballot. Gen. Butler was presented and addressed the convention, declining to be its candidate.

The motion to reconsider was then rejected. Mr. Burke then nominated Charles P. Thompson as a candidate for governor.

The committee to nominate a state central committee reported fifteen names, and their report was adopted. The convention then proceeded to ballot, and Charles P. Thompson receiving a majority of votes on the first ballot his nomination was made unanimous. During the count of the vote the rules were suspended and General Butler addressed the convention briefly. The committee to report the balance of the state ticket presented the following names: Lieutenant governor, Jarvis N. Dunham; secretary of state, Michael F. Donahoe; treasurer, Francis J. Parker; auditor, Charles R. Field; attorney general, P. A. Cummins; presidential electors at large, J. G. Abbott and Jonas H. French. Dunham declines the nomination. So much of the report as related to lieutenant governor was recommitted. The remainder of the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions then reported the platform, which was adopted.

The committee on nominations reported the name of Alpha E. Thompson, of Woburn, for lieutenant governor, and the report was accepted. Adjourned.

Garfield's Petty Warfare on Hancock Baffled.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Winfield Scott Hancock will be the next president of the United States. It is written in the book of fate, and there will be no electoral tribunal to reserve the returns. Hancock was born both handsome and lucky. He is a man of destiny. Why, just look at the record. In 1863 Garfield brought a bill into congress to drop the junior Major-General. That was Hancock. It passed both houses of congress and was signed by the president. But before it could be carried into effect George H. Thomas, the senior Major-General died, and Hancock, going up one grade, was no longer the junior Major General, and so the law could not reach him. Then the republicans, still led by Garfield, passed an act reducing the Major-Generals to three. This was signed by the president, but before it could be carried into effect Meade died, and the Major-Generals were then reduced to three by God Almighty. Finally, a law was passed authorizing the president to drop one of the Major Generals. Before it could be carried out and Hancock could be dropped, Helleck died, and Hancock becoming the senior Major-General he could not be dropped. The man who survived all these attempts to retire him cannot be retired. The man who led them—Garfield—will, as a fitting consummation of his act, fall a victim to his intended victim. Hancock will be elected president. Garfield will be retired—at least from the presidential field.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND A CHANGE.

(*From the New York Journal of Commerce, Aug.* 31 1880.)

We believe that a large majority of the people of the United States desire a change of parties in the national administration. There is ample evidence in our coerespondence from all sections of the country, that the large class of citizens who are not attached to either party, look upon such a change as essential to our national prosperity. And beyond this, and of still greater political significance, not a few of the more thoughtful members of the present dominant party are more or less openly expressing their content with the signs that indicate the coming revolution. The latter class have been trying for years to effect reform within their own organization. They have seen its worst elements in control, not only of party measures, but of public affairs. Political rewards have been given to the notoriously corrupt and incompetent for unscrupulous devotion to the leaders who thus maintained their supremacy. The solid sense and sound judgment of the best men of the party have gone for naught when weighed against political device and trickery. Despairing of a better administration without the overthrow of those who have used the Republicans for their own selfish gain, the men who should be at the front of this organization are ready to accept the change as the only means of effecting the desired result.

With the non-partisan public the feeling is one of intense desire for a restoration of that peace and unity between the several sections of the country, and especially between the Northern and Southern states, which is essential to our prosperity, but which it seems impossible to obtain under the present ruling organization. The untitled members of all parties in all sections are eager for it; but the unscrupulous politician, who has waved the bloody shirt so long, is afraid that his hold of power will be lost the moment his rallying war cry dies away on the public ear.

The party machine was broken in the nominations made at Cincinnati The people took the matter into their own hands and nominated Hancock in despite of the leaders and their ready-made slate.

It is this fact upon which we build our hopes of ultimate success in the campaign. The people are not only far in advance of their leaders, but are filled with that enthusiasm which alone can command success by pursuing the methods that deserve it.

Colonel Forney for Peace.

Forney's Letter to Editor Magee.

My whole object in supporting Gen. Hancock is briefly stated: I have always been a grateful man, regarding the remembrance of a service done by another to me as a religion, and I could no more go against General Hancock as a candidate for President, as things stand now, and be easy in my mind than I could go against Abraham Lincoln if he were living and running for office. There is another reason, and that is a profound yearning to settle all sectional quarrels. I commiserate the South from the bottom of my heart. No man went further against them; but now that slavery is abolished and that the South agrees everywhere to stand by the old flag, I want only to forget the bitterness of the past and pray God to give me strength to fill the little time that is left me in life with earnest friendship for that as well as all portions of our country.

A Democratic meeting will be held in Madisonburg next Friday evening which "ye editor" will try to address "in der Deutschen Sprache"—but vielleicht only in *Pennsylfahnisch.*

"Our own grand noble Curtin is the way the Millheim *Journal* flings a ladle of soft soap at the great defeated. Now that ought to secure him a re-nomination, at least we hope so.—*Mifflinburg Telegraph.*

'Course it will, just see if it don't, *Shucky.* Why four years ago the *Journal* was the only paper in the United States that advocated the nomination of Mr. Hendricks for vice President, and we succeeded not only to get him nominated but elected too, by a very large popular and clever electoral majority. It was your beautiful pinks of the Louisiana Return Board—the virtuous Wells and the pure Anderson—that appointed the nonentity Wheeler to the place to which the *people* had elected Mr. Hendricks. The "superb" Hancock will see to it, however, that the wicked work will not be repeated again—mind you. But why are you mad over Andy? Don't you know—of course you do—that as a public man, a statesman, a popular speaker, the great War Governor ranks far above any man *your* party can trot out in Pennsylvania?

DEMOCRATS should not forget the 8 and 7 commission of 1876, by which Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, who was honestly elected by them President of the United States, (a fact that is now admitted even by the leaders of the Republican party) was cheated out of his seat as the executive of this country. We are now called upon to re-affirm the verdict rendered in 1876 by electing Gen. Hancock. Let the verdict be of such a character as will entirely do away with all doubts as to its accuracy. It lies within the power of the Democrats of Pennsylvania to carry the State for their Presidential candidate, and if Democrats will but do their duty, in laboring for the success of their standard bearers, the thing can be accomplished. From all parts of the country we receive the most encouraging reports that the Democrats are up and doing, and that large accessions are being made to our number, and with good solid work in this State Pennsylvania's electoral vote will be given to Hancock. Up, then, and work, and cease not until the closing of the polls on the second day of November next.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 4th 1880.

I had not thought it necessary to deny the silly story that a Confederate flag was carried in the Democratic procession at the magnificent demonstration here the other night. I did not think any paper would be unfair enough to publish so transparent a falsehood, or any man foolish enough to believe it. Even the *National Republican* of this city, which likes to appear honest, but is so prejudiced as to be almost invariably unfair, did not make any charge of the kind. Every man in the great procession, or in the enormous meeting of 30,000 is a Union man. Few of them probably believe in the centralized government which the Radicals are seeking to establish, but they are believers in the Constitution and the Union, and would be among the first to defend them in the field if such defence were necessary. All that resembled a confederate flag in the procession or at the meeting, was the flag of the Republic of Siberia.

General Butler by degrees, and by a devious route, comes back to the party which he left fifteen years ago. From the beginning to the close of the war, the General was what is known in the North as a war Democrat, and from 1865 to 1877 was drifting. In a very able speech he has just announced that being tired of the husks on which he has been feeding for half a generation, he wishes to return to the nutritious and healthy food to be found in the home of the Constitutional Democracy. I acquit him of any selfish purpose in so doing. Unlike the older prodigal, he brings something wherewith to pay for what he wants. He should be received. I have no doubt his quick intellect long ago discovered that he was a sinner, and that he has honestly sought to reform himself. So far as he and other penitent offenders are concerned, I think we shall do well to receive them, at least on probation.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

The Census Enumerators of the South, now accused in a mass by Republican paper and speakers of dishonesty may rely upon fair treatment by Superintendent Walker, and I believe by Secretary Schurz and Mr. Hayes. Distorted fragmentary and misleading tables having been given out surreptitously by dishonest clerks in the Census office and political capital thereby made, an order has been issued forbiding the making public of the business of the office by employees. The office reports its promise to punish any enumerator making false returns, and to this no one can object.

CARROLL.

We have been asked by many of our friends whether or not a day mass meeting will be held in this end of the county, and it gives us pleasure to assure our readers that such a meeting has been concluded upon and will come off a while later in the campaign. We can also state that speakers will be present whom a Penns Valley audience delights to hear.

It has not yet been settled just where the meeting will be.

Last week Berks county had her convention and nominated the following ticket: Congress—Daniel Ermentrout; Senator—Edward H. Shearer; Assembly—James Ligget, John H. Reigel. The ticket is considered a strong one. Mr. Ermentrout's nomination is especially popular.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Warntz, late of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. C. WARNTZ,
Administrator.

Settlement Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with Daniel Warntz, deceased, are hereby requested to make settlement of the same at the late residence of decedent on Wednesday September 22nd, instant.

WM. C. WARNTZ,
Administrator
35-4t

TRESPASS NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the lands of the subscribers in Miles township, for the purpose of shooting squirrels or other game. The law will be enforced against all persons who disregard this notice.

EMANUEL HARTER,
WILLIAM GARY,
REUBEN HARTER,
C. C. LOSE,
DANIEL W. HARTER,
CHRISTINA SCHROYER,
JARED B. KREAMER,
HENRY W. KREAMER.

Miles twp., Sept. 2nd, 1880. 35-3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The subscriber, assignee of John W. Scholl of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., will offer at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28th, 1880, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable real estate of the said John W. Scholl, viz:

A CERTAIN FARM,

situate in Miles township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the south by lands of Joseph K. Moyer and Daniel P. Rishel and H. W. Kreamer and John Kreamer; north by —— Houtz and others; east by Emanuel Harter and W. K. Forster, containing 166 acres, more or less. Thereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. A thrifty orchard is on the farm. A never-failing stream of water near the buildings. This farm is situate within five miles of the railroad and only three miles north of Millheim, along the turnpike leading from Millheim to Nittany Valley. Will be offered in one or two parts, to suit purchasers.

Terms: One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on day of sale, or by note with approved security, payable January 1st, 1881, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

ALSO—all the right, title and interest of the said John W. Scholl in that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Miles township, aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Joel Morris and John Kreamer, east by Mrs. George Schwint, south by Gretz's heirs, and west by Mrs. George Weight, containing 80 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold at the residence of John W. Scholl one mile east of Wolfe's store, Wednesday, the 29th day of September 1880, at 1 o'clock.

W. H. CORMAN,
Assignee.

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Hubler, late of Haines township, deceased, or having claims against the same, are hereby requested to make settlement at the residence of the undersigned on or before Friday Sep. 10th next.

CORNELIUS BOWER.
3t.

STRAYED OR LOST.—Four sheep and four lambs have strayed away from the residence of the subscriber, near Aaronsburg, since May 30th. Two sheep and one lamb are black. Any person finding these sheep is kindly requested to give information to me.

JACOB DUNKLE.

A VALUABLE HOME AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers at private sale his Valuable Home, about one mile north west of Millheim, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

7 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good, new

TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEW BARN,

and all necessary outbuildings, all new and in best condition. It is one of the most convenient and desirable homes in Pennsvalley. For price and terms call on

H. C. FRANKENBERGER.

PENSIONS.

EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension.
PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES re-opened.
ABANDONED CASES finished.—Copies of Lost Discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—PATENTS PROCURED.
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H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,
Box 592. WASHINGTON, D. C
36-6m

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IT STANDS AT THE HEAD
SO LIGHT
A Child can Run It.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

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1883 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes, 30 to 46 Inches, Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

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AT THE
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PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY AS THE
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$20 AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

Not to be paid for until Machines are received and examined.
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THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING COMBINATION SEWING MACHINE.

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The Lowest-Priced First-Class New Sewing Machine Ever Manufactured.
A COMBINATION OF ALL THE BEST PRINCIPLES OF A SEWING MACHINE.
NONE BETTER MADE BY ANY COMPANY AT ANY PRICE.
A Machine you can depend upon every day you use it.
A Faithful and Reliable Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word.
PRICE ONLY $20.00.

perfect in every feature, complete in all its details, and without the faults of many other machines. So strong and durable it will stand the roughest usage and continuous wear without becoming out of order or requiring any repairs, and will last until the next century begins. Is sensibly made upon sound principles and so simple and easy, it is a pleasure to run it. Easy to learn, easy to manage, and

ALWAYS READY TO DO ITS WORK!!!

All the working parts are manufactured from the best steel, and are interchangeable; if one part gives out or breaks, from any cause, another can be inserted without cost or delay. Workmanship as fine as the best skilled labor can produce. We build no inferior goods. Every machine shipped from factory in perfect condition, and thoroughly warranted for five years. A complete set of new attachments—ten pieces—Hemmers, Binders, Tuckers, Quilters, Rufflers, &c., for all kinds of work, given free with each machine. Extra large shuttle, with bobbins that hold an ordinary spool of thread. The Most Solid, Reliable and Satisfactory Machine ever invented for ALL KINDS OF FAMILY WORK, from finest *Cambric* to *Leather*, with all kind of thread. It does more work at less cost and labor than any other, and is the CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. This Machine, so Simple, Powerful, and Perfect and Mechanism, is the Most Economical and Durable, and the EASIEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET TO SELL—its merits recommend it at once. Machines shipped to any point for examination before payment.

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Territory will be granted, *free*, to good agents, in localities not already occupied. Descriptive Books, with engravings of each style, prices, and specimens of stitching mailed on application to the office of the

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UNDERTAKING.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

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always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.
SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
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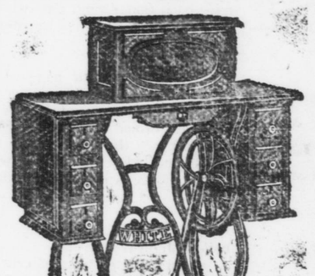

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NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
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Agents wanted. For terms, address
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and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

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Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co,
City Mills, Massachusetts.
25-3m

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9., 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

Announcement.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. HUNTER, of Benner township, is a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that CHESTER MUNSON, Esq., of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that WM. M. MURRAY of Harris township, is a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Gephart, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that P. S. FISHER of Zion, is a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

—A Bedford county man is six feet eight and a half inches tall.

—The potato crop is very plentiful in these diggings.

—For good quality and low price of clothing, the Philadelphia Branch "beats 'em all."

—Mr. Cornelius Bower gives notice that he will settle the accounts of John Hubbler deceased.

—The M. B. & L. Association meets next Monday evening. See to it that your dues are paid.

—Farmers are busy seeding, for which the soil is in excellent condition since the recent rains.

—The sale notes of the estate of Jonathan Philips, deceased, are now due, of which all concerned will please take notice. tf

—The Centre County Veteran Club will hold its annual picnic in McElyan's grove, near Unionville, Saturday Sept. 18th, 1880.

PUBLIC SALES.—Sept 11th, farm of 106 acres near Rebersburg, by S. Gramly and A. Smull, Executors of the estate of Henry Smull, deceased.

THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.—Yes you will always get the full worth of your money at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

—The heirs of John Hubler, late of Haines township, deceased, will have sale of the personal property of decedents, Saturday Sept. 11th.

—The Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store in Bellefonte, manufactures its own clothing and is therefore able to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

—Mr. C. W. Weiser and lady, who have spent some weeks in our midst visiting relatives and friends, have again left for their western home, Burbank, Ohio.

—You can not find two more obliging fellows in a day's travel than Boss Lewin and Salesman Sternberg, of the Philadelphia Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

—Mr. J. R. Brungard, one of Rebersburg's merchants, is now in the "city" buying a stock of fall and winter goods. Jasper seems to be a full success as merchant.

—Mrs. John Jacob Astor sets the other women at Newport wild by wearing $800,000 worth of diamonds when she goes out with her knitting to spend the afternoon.

—The books and accounts of J. W Stam are left in my hands for settlement and collection of which all concerned will please take notice.
3t T. R. STAM.

—Ex-Sheriff Conley died at his home in Benner township last Friday morning. Mr. Conley was a most estimable christian gentleman and had hosts of friends throughout the county.

—*Harris, of the Standard Store, a Lewisburg, is now closing out his stock at greatly reduced prices preparatory to purchasing early fall goods. For bargains go to Haris.*

—It is required by law that the supervisors in each township put up finger boards at every cross road. Failing to do this, they are liable to a fine of $10 for each and every act of negligence.

—The thirteenth annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania, will be held at Wilkesbarre, from September 23rd to the 26th, inclusive. It promises to be a very pleasant gathering. Many prominent speakers and workers will be present.

—Our young old friend, Mr. N. E. Otto, of Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., was here last week to visit his aged parents and at the same time shake hands with his many friends. Noah didn't grow a bit since we last saw him, but what there is of him is of strictly prime grade—A No. 1.

—That extensive and valuable property in Gregg township known as FARMERS' MILLS will be offered at public sale on the premises by the executors of the late Adam Fisher, deceased, on Friday, October 8th next. It consists of a flouring mill, saw mill, dwellings, out buildings and about forty acres of land. Fine chance for a man with capital.

Democratic Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock P. M., and close at 6 P. M.

The Delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock. P. M., to nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees, two candidates for Assembly, and one candidate for District Attorney, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte,	N. W.	2	Harris township		2
	S. W.	2	Howard "		2
	W. W.	1	Huston "		1
Howard Borough		1	Liberty "		2
Milesburg "		1	Marion "		2
Millheim "		3	Miles "		5
Philipsburg "		3	Patton "		1
Unionville "		1	Penn "		4
Benner Township		3	Potter "	north	3
Boggs "		3	Potter "	south	4
Burnside "		1	Rush "		2
Curtin "		1	Snow Shoe "		2
College "		2	Spring "		4
Ferguson "	old	3	Taylor "		1
Ferguson "	new	1	Union "		1
Gregg "		5	Walker "		4
Half Moon "		1	Worth "		1
Haines "		4			

The above apportionment was made under the authority of the following resolution, adopted August 14, 1866.

Resolved, That hereafter the Democratic County Convention in Centre county shall be composed of one Delegate from every fifty Democratic votes polled at each and every Gubernatorial election in said county, which said Delegates shall be allotted to the several boroughs and townships by the Standing Committee of the County in proportion to the Democratic votes polled in the several election districts at the Gubernatorial election next proceding the County Convention.

J. L. SPANGLER, *Chairman*.

—Mr. Wm. J. Alexander, of Spring Mills, last week presented us with as fine a lot of celery as perhaps ever grew since the days that old mother eve "raised" that delicious plant in the garden of Eden. Thanks.

—The other day we enjoyed one of our old-fashioned hearty laughing spells. Just think of it—a New York banking house sent us a circular offering to invest our spare cash in stocks and bonds. Why the thing is just a little too funny for anything; yes, absolutely and supremely ludicrous!

—If you want a little exercise for your health just go to work and pull up those nasty weeds along your front one of these days; or you can do it in the cool of the evening if you prefer. *Flay krout, wilde kommilla* and the like are not just any too ornamental in a borough. Now don't neglect, postpone or forget. We mean business.

A FREE ENTERTAINMENT!

The closing exercises of Miss Kate Shriner's school will take place on Saturday Evening of this week in the Town Hall. Exercises to commence at 7.30 P. M. All are cordially invited to be present.

—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will hold its sixteenth annual convention in Lancaster, Pa., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Octcber 12th, 13th and 14th.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., New York; Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Rev. B. T. Vincent and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Rev. James H. Dubbs, D. D., Lancaster; James McCormic, Harrisburg; Rev. B. Young, Altoona, and other eminent Sunday School workers will be present. Hotel accommodations will be ample and cheap. 4t.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Head quarters for merchandise and grain—I. J. Grenoble's.

"Yoney" is about starting up Salt river on a *reconnoitre*.

Rev. Akers, of the M. E. Church, admitted 12 persons to full membership the other Sunday.

Last Sunday while Mr. Krise was returning from Sunday School in a spring wagon, he having Mrs. Woods along in the rig, the wagon struck some old timbers which had been taken off the bridge near the mill and Mrs. Woods was thrown out. The debris from the old bridge was so much in the way that it was next to impossible to pass. Pike bosses should be more careful or else a little "returning" might do them some good.

Mr. W. A. Kerlin and daughter are going to the sea shore next week. Hope they will have a good time.

Mr. Allison's house is approaching completion. It is about the queerest, quaintest mixture and combination of styles in the county, and yet there is a harmony and beauty in it all.

UNCLE TOM.

AMOS C. NOYES.

Death of the Ex-State Treasurer at His Home in Westport.

WILLIAMSPORT, September 5.—Hon. Amos C. Noyes, ex-state treasurer of Pennsylvenia, was stricken with paralysis Friday night at his home at Westport, Clinton county, and died five minutes before midnight. He retired from the state treasurer's office on the 3d of May last and has since given attention to his private business. Col. Noyes was a man of large frame, stout and vigorous, and had enjoyed good health until within a few years, when he began to show signs of decline.

—The Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county will hold their 7th annual Picnic on the summit of Nittany mountain, above Centre Hall, on Thursday Sept. 16th inst. David Wilson, Esq., of Erie, C. S. McCormick, Esq., of Lock Haven, Hon. Seth H. Yocum, M. C. and Hon. C. T. Alexander, State Senator, are all expected to be present and address the meeting. Great preparations are being made by the patrons for a grand day of entertainment. All are urgently invited to come.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

BELLEFONTE ITEMS.

The Rev. Dr. Moffat, Agent of National Temp. Alliance, delivered a very creditable lecture on "The Poet Burns: the lesson of his life and the influence of his song," in Humes Hall on Thursday evening the 2d inst.

Some unprincipled wretch one night last week entered Gov. Curtins yard and tore up some of the most precious plants growing there. The motive which would promp such a mean, cowardly trick, is unworthy of a Bellefonter, and if the scoundrel is found out, he should be given the full measure of punishment.

Our schools should have opened on Monday last, but owing to the lateness of the season when the much needed repairs were begun, the opening was necessarily deferred one week and hence Monday 13th is set down as the time.

Mr. J. G. Kurtz, of Milton formerly of this county who has been here some weeks for his health left for home considerably better for his stay among the mountains.

Company B. Bellefonte Fencibles numbering about fifty fine physiqued young men left on Monday for a few days encampment at the historic Braddock's Station, known in military parlance as Camp Alexander Hayes. The well wishes of all accompanied them and the hope is entertained that the occasion may prove an enjoyable one. B.

News Miscellany.

A New Railroad in the West.

CHICAGO, August 31.—It is announced that as a measure of relation and self-protection the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will immediately commence the construction of a branch line from Peoria, Illinois, to Toledo, Ohio. This enterprise, the managers assert, is made necessary by the aggravating policy pursued by the Wabash interest in the territory once controlled by the Burlington Company, and promises to result in a vigorous competition. An engineering corps is already in the field. The company will be styled "The Burlington, Peoria and Toledo Railroad Company." The incorporators, for the most part, are heavy stockholders and officials in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Stock to the amount of $12,000,000 is to be issued.

A Clergyman's Sudden Death.

Rev. James C. Watson, 'seventy-five years old, Presbyterian clergyman, of Milton, Pa., came to Philadelphia on Monday of last week to preach a funeral sermon over one of his late parishioners. He was accompanied by his daughter. While walking along Chestnut street, near the Washington Hotel, where he was staying, he fell to the sidewalk. Word was sent to his daughter. Mr. Watson died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, heart disease being the malady which had prostrated him in the street. His residence was one of the few in Milton which escaped the flames during the recent conflagration. The remains were taken to Milton.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma Catarrh Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any canse; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. y1

Among agents and families, the great demand now is for the new light running Combination Sewing Machine, because it has stood the test, and is better made, with more improvements, will last longer, and is much lower in price, (only $20,) than other machines, and having attained a merited popularity among the people for reliability, it is welcomed wherever it makes its appearance. It is built for strength and constant hard work, has interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel, and will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready to do every description of heavy or fine family work at less cost, more easily, smoothly, and faster, and with less labor or trouble than any other machine *at any price*, ever did, or can do Tuckers, quilters, rufflers, hemmers binders, &c., free with each machine. No advance payments. Machines shipped to an R. R. station for examination before payment of bill. Agents make money rapidly, supplying the great demand for this the Cheapest Machine in the world, Territory free. For illustrated catalogue of prices, specimens of stitch, &c., address, office of the Combination Sewing Machine, 737 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled, Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted. Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address,

J. W. FLENNER & CO.,
Lock Box 314, Washington, D. C.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	90
Wheat No. 2	80
Corn	43
Rye	55
Oats White	33
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	15
Hams	10
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	15
Potatoes	
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	5.80

ELIAS LOSE,

Doors, Shutters, Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best ossible manner

CARPENTER and Builder.

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(*Most Central Hotel in the City.*)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD,
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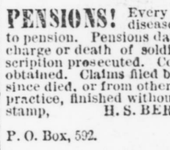
Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free n receipt of stamp for postage.



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Double Huller
Clover Machine
Is the only Huller that has ever hulled 100 bushels of seed in one day from damp and wet straw. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List, which contains many letters confirming this.
Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co.
Mention where you saw this Advertisement. Hagerstown, Md.

PENSIONS! Every Soldier disabled in the line of duty, however slight the injury, is entitled to pension. Pensions date back to time of discharge or death of soldier. Claims of all description prosecuted. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Claims filed by attorneys who have since died, or from other causes have ceased to practice, finished without delay. Address, with stamp, H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box, 592. 21-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	8 55 a. m.	
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 07 a. m.	
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.	
"	" Renovo	11 00 a. m	
"	arr. at Erie	7 55 p. m.	
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	12 20 a. m.	
"	arr. at Williamsport	5 15 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.	
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.	
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.	

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven..	6 45 a. m.	
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 15 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport .	7 55 a. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg ...	11 40 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia.	3 15 p. m.	
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven..	11 10 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	12 20 p. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 40 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.	
"	" Williamsport	11 10 p. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35 a. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.	1.	3.	5.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.	2.	4.	6.
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 06	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 20	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 50	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

1880. BEE HIVE! 1880

To my Friends in Penns and Brush Valleys!

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IS THE GREAT

BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE!

Store of Lock Haven.

Which is now Opening the Third Stock for the Spring of 1880

which is simply Immense in all its Departments.

30,000 Yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

CALICOS AND SHIRTINGS

A large stock of 10-4, 9-4, 6-4, 5-4 UTICA BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASINGS
3000 Yards Good Calico, Fast Colors. Beautiful Styles, 6 Cents a Yard.
The Largest Stock of TABLE LINENS ever shown in this City at old prices. 500 TOWELS at 25 Cents, worth 40 Cents. 35 dozen 3-4 Bleached all LINEN NAPKINS at $2.65, worth $3.40. 18 inch TWILLED HEAVY TOWELLING, 18

1000 Yards of Summer Pantings,

Bought early in January, since which time they have advanced 20 per cent., but will be sold at old prices of a year ago.

2,000 Yards All-Wool Cassimeres,

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

French Diagonals and Shirtings, 1,000 Yards Black all wool Cashmeres.
Cheaper than ever. 2000 yards Beautiful Spring Cashmeres at 15 cents, worth 20. French Momie Cloths, Full Line of French all Wool Buntings in Plain and Lace Goods. Silk Grenadines, French Organdie and Linen Lawns, nice patterns.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SILKS

At 50, 55 and 60 cents a yard. The Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest lot of Plain and Brocade, Black and Colored Silks ever shown. Large lot of Ladies' Coats at Half Price. The handsomest Stock of

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(*Eighth Normal School District.*)
LOCK HAVEN, UNION CO., PA

A. N. RAUB, A. M., *Principal.*

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The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Dogs as we find Them.

That the dog is a noble and sagacious animal and capable of being educated so as to be very useful for some purposes will be admitted by all persons. Observers generally unite in the opinion that the dog possesses a higher degree of intelligence than any other animal besides man. Some go so far as to accord him an additional sense to those possessed by man. One may doubt or even repudiate half the dog stories published, and still be forced to believe that dogs reason. No domestic animal can be taught to perform so many offices as the dog. None is capable of being changed to any equal extent by judicious crossing. None furnishes as agreeable companionship to man. None displays as much emotion, feeling, gratitude, and tenderness as the dog. None occupies so prominent a place in the literature of all modern nations. But in spite of all these things the dogs that are ordinarily found in the country are nuisances that should be abated in the shortest time possible. They interfere with the acknowledged rights of all men to "life, liberty, and pursuit of hapiness." They render night hideous by their noise. They obstruct travel by frightening horses, drivers, and persons who choose or are obliged to walk. They destroy the happiness of children who attend school or church. They harbor fleas, dig up flower beds, devour little birds, frighten pets, kill sheep, worry cows, and spread the hydrophobia. They have no respect for life or property, and no regard for any of the amenities of society or any of the institutions of civilization. They are the Ishmaelites of nhe entire brute creation whether wild or demesticated. Much of the comfort that rightly and naturally belongs to country life is destroyed by dogs, while nearly every branch of farming is injured by them. Horses have to be trained to go past the houses where certain dogs are kept, in the same manner they do when they are obliged to go in the vicinity of locomotive or stationary steam engines. Dogs have destroyed the sheep industry in a large number of countries in every state of the union, and what is worse they keep it destroyed. They have also sadly interfered with the dairy interest by worrying cows, killing calves, and frightening teams taking milk to factories. In some sections they have renderd poultry keeping unsafe and have almost entirely exterminated some of the most beautiful and useful wild birds. Without birds every field, orchard, and garden is full of insects injurious to vegetation. Dogs, dogs as we find them in most country places, add nothing to the wealth or prosperity or comfort of the community, but do much to detract from them all. They do infinitely more damage than wild beasts because their status is not clearly defined. A man may kill any wild beast with impunity. In truth he is often encouraged to take pains to do so, on account of bounties offered to the State or county. If he kills a dog however, that is vastly more dangerous than a wolf, he is liable to have his stock killed or his buildings burned in consequence of his ridding the neighborhood of a constant source of terror. The dog question needs to be discussed by farmers and all persons living in the country. It also requires the attention of legislatures and "all other in authority." Dogs as we find them in the country belong to a species of over grown vermin that should be destroyed.

A Convivial Horse.

A Dubuque gentleman took a fancy to a horse a few days ago, and after some bantering succeeded in buying the animal. It was a saddle horse—a neat, trim one, thought to be just the thing. The purchaser started out to try the qualities of his new purchase, and came home convinced that the horse knew far more than he gave him credit for on short acquaintance. At the first saloon he overtook on the road the horse wheeled and came to a halt. His rider urged him quietly, then a little more so, to proceed, but the animal would not. After coaxing him for some time in short sentences the saloon keeper came out and observed. "You can't get that horse away until you let him see you take a glass of beer." As a final resort the beer was taken, when the horse went off as good naturedly as if he had been wound up for an eight-day journey. Just about the time the rider got over wondering at the odd freak of the horse another saloon was reached. The horse's ears went forward, he hastened his pace, and in a brief time was at the door performing a counterpart of his recent exploit. It was found necessary to go through the beer performance again, with the same satisfactory and surprising result. This was repeated at every saloon on the road out, seven miles in the country and return. When the new owner of the horse got back to the city he called on the former owner of the horse to make some inquiry about the matter. He felt happy when told that he 'need not drink the beer if he didn't want to; all he need to do was to go through the motions and the horse would be perfectly satisfied."

The South African Diamond Fields.

The diamonds of South Africa are found over many hundred square miles of territory, They are mostly imbedded in ferruginous gravel, and are found at depths varying from two to twenty feet below the surface, the usual depth being from two to six feet. In working the mines a claim or piece of ground thirty feet square is occupied by two diggers, assisted by their black servants. They remove the loose blocks of stone, take up the gravel, sift it thoroughly, either in a dry state or with abundance of water, in a sieve rocked by a cradle. When the pebbles have thus been separated from the sand, they are cleaned and placed upon the sorting table, to be carefully examined for the diamonds that may be among them.

AGRICULTURE.

Do not Neglect your Wells.—Friend, you have a mud hole at your well? Go for it at once. Do not eat or eat or sleep till it is removed. Take a hoe and drag out the mud and filth, and then fill the hole with dry soil or sand. After doing this, shut out the pigs and poultry from the well, and keep them out. If the curb is broken or rotted down, replace with a new one. After doing this, scrape away the grass and surface soil around the well, and replace with a layer of sand and gravel. If, from the character of the land, your well ever fills with water, cut a ditch six feet deep all around it, at the distance of a few yards, and have an outlet from this to take off the water. The water in the well will not, after this, rise higher than the bottom of the ditch. If your water is muddy and impure, throw in a peck of lime to purify it. If animalculæ appear in the water, throw in a half gallon of salt to make them settle to the bottom. And it is worth while to take some pains to fix up some convenience at your well. A bench to set the bucket on while it is being filled and a handy and easy way to get the water, and a smooth, dry path from the well to the kitchen—these things will make so much easier the task of your wives and daughters. Farmers, do not neglect your well a single day longer, but see that all about them is neat and tidy, and determine to keep it so.

Production and Keeping of Eggs—Oftentimes it is a matter of importance to keep eggs for a time. When prices rule low, they may be preserved in comparative freshness for several weeks, even in July and August, if care be taken to place them on end as soon as brought in from the nest. One not accustomed to handling and care of eggs can form no idea of the shortness of time required for the yolk of an egg to settle on one side, where it adheres to the shell and quickly spoils in warm weather. Always place the egg on the big end. I have tried both ends, and have decided in favor of the former position. Eggs should be gathered from the nest every day, and where there are many hens kept, twice a day. It matters not for what purpose we desire eggs, the hens that produce them should always be young and healthy. Eggs that are to be kept for any length of time should always be those from young hens, or if two years old, only from those in perfect health. If this rule is closely observed by the breeders who export eggs for hatching, from one locality to another, there will be better satisfaction given. It is of much importance that the eggs have perfect shells, and a hen not in perfect health may drop her eggs regularly, yet the shells may possess imperfections that render them unfit either for keeping or hatching.

Chicken Lice.—Vermin is the pest of poultry, and when chicken houses get thoroughly infested, it is not an easy matter to clear them. If the house is washed with a hot lime wash, and the roosts are rubbed with a mixture of kerosene oil and lard, the lice will be made uncomfortable, and if this treatment is repeated a few times, the house and also the fowls will be quite free from vermin. If the house is, as all poultry houses should be, detached from barna and other buildings, it may be fumigated. Shut it up tight and close every opening. Then place a pan of live coals on the ground (or if must be a wooden floor, put down a few shovelfuls of earth, or coal ashes, to hold the pan). Throw on a handful of brimstone, and get out quickly, closing the door tightly. If the work has been done thoroughly, no lice can be found at the end of a few hours. The white-washing, etc., may be then done.

How Much will Keep a Horse.—A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horses cheaper on some other produce than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer—it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a-half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of hay. We may estimate also, that it will take three and a-half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds so that it will take over one hundred and fifty-five bushels and three and a-half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.

Sanitary Properties of Trees.—Mr. Kingzett finds that the sanitary properties of the eucalyptus are not owing to its drainage powers, but to the oil which is evaporated from its leaves. The oil is practically identical with the oil of turpentine derived from pine-trees, and with most of the so-called essential oils or perfumes. All these oils, when subjected to the action of atmospheric oxygen, produce peroxide of hydrogen and a number of camphoraceous substances having marked antiseptic characteristics. What is true of the eucalyptus is true also of the pine, an immensely larger scale, for pine forests are distributed freely over both Hemispheres, and the oil of turpentine, which is a natural product of the pine, undergoes the same chemical changes in the atmosphere as the oil of the eucalyptus.

One spoonful of coarse-powdered saltpetre to a pail of water will destroy potato bugs, squash bugs and other insects. For roses it is unsurpassed. For maggots that work at the roots of squash vines, pour about a pint of the liquid at the root of each vine as soon as the pests indicate themselves.

—To destroy plantains, dandelions, or other weeds on the lawn, drop carefully a single drop of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol) into the centre of the plant. One drop will do the business; more will be likely to do harm.

What is the difference between a stylish young lady's cranium and a hammock. One is a banged head and the other is a hanged bed.

A man being asked why his beard was so brown and his hair was so white, replied that one was twenty years younger than the other.

When baby frets because you put a bib on it you can put it down as a whine bibber and a mocker. Name this paper when mentioning the fact to any one.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with the moderate use of the glass.

A young man boasted that he had a well-stored mind, whereupon a young lady murmured. "Wha a pity we can't find out where he stored it!"

Nothing is more common than water cisterns lined with lead, although they form a most dangerous element to health, especially when new.

DOMESTIC.

Keeping Meat in Hot Weather.—Great is the convenience of a good refrigerator! But many of us who live in the country have to get along without such a convenience. Farmers' families who often depend upon the butcher's meat cart for supplies of fresh meat, are annoyed by the bother and waste that comes of getting more beef or mutton than they can conveniently use up before it becomes tainted. The most foolish waste is to eat more of it than you need, with the idea of "saving it"; the doctor's bill that may result from overloading the digestive organs, is not so good a show of economy as the fresh eggs you might coax from the hens by feeding them any excess of meat. The meat should first be wiped and dry. Some sprinkle it in all its parts with salt. Others use black pepper plentifully, washing and wiping it well before using it, to remove the pepper and salt, and then hang it in the coolest place possible—some in a well, others, in a cellar. Perhaps the best precaution is to wrap it in a dry cloth and cover it with charcoal dust. Some say that wood ashes would answer about as well as charcoal; but I only know the virtue of charcoal by experience. I have found that charcoal will even remove a slight degree of taint. I am told that mutton is improved, as well as preserved for a short time, by wrapping in a cloth wet with vinegar, and laying it on the bottom of a dry cellar. All kinds of meat, including fish and fowl, may be preserved in brine for a longer or shorter time.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—*Press.*

Scurf in the Head.—Perfect cleanliness is in this case indispensable. This is attained by frequently washing the head with tepid soft water, using those soaps which have the smallest portion of alkali in their composition. This substance renders the hair too dry, and deprives it of its moist coloring matter, impairs at once its strength and beauty. After washing, the hair should be immediately and thoroughly dried, and when the towel has ceased to imbibe moisture, brushed until its lightness and elasticity are fully restored; and in dressing it, a little marrow pomatum, bear's grease, or fragrant oil should be used. The small toothed ivory comb is particularly injurious, as besides its irritating effect on the skin, it has a tendency to split and crush the hair as it passes through it. The growth of the hair and the healthfulness of the skin of the head are best promoted by keeping them scrupulously clean, and by cutting the hair frequently. When the scurf is very abundant the following ointment may be used:—Lard, two ounces; sulphuric acid, diluted, two drachms. Rub them together, and anoint the head once a day.

Chicken Broth and Cream Toast.—Broth—put the bones and about one pound of the lean meat of chicken into a saucepan with three pints of water. When it comes to a boil, skim well. Simmer three hours, and strain and salt. If the patient can bear it, a little rice or tapioca boiled with it is an improvement. Toast—Let halt a cup of cream come to a boil, and season with salt. Have two slices of bread toasted a nice brown; dip them in the cream, and dish, pour the remaining cream over them. Serve immediatly.

From observing the effects of petroleum upon the heads of operatives at the wells came the shrewd Pittsburgher's great discovery Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. This is the only article that will produce new hair on bald heads. It never fails

Brandy Cherries.—Choose fine, firm fruit, wash, pich the stems off, stick the cherries in two or three places with a needle; pour over them a syrup made by boiling a pound of sugar (to every pound of cherries) in a gill of water; add a pint of brandy for every four pounds of sugar; pour the syrup hot over the cherries, cork and tie up carefully when cold. They will be fit to eat in a week, and will keep for an indefinite time.

An excellent remedy for removing paint or grease spots from garments may be had by mixing four tablespoonfuls of alcohol with a tablespoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together, and apply with a sponge or brush.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most effective remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

There has never been found a person who tried Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) that did not say at once, it was the best soap she ever used. Try it once, you'll always use it.

You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind.

Cocoa Pudding.—One pint of bread crumbs, one cup desiccated cocoa, mix and pour over it one and one-half pints milk, heated just to boiling point; add two spoons sugar and nutmeg to flavor, and bake.

Bathing the face in lemon juice mixed with glycerine will remove tan and freckles in a few days, if the individual be not exposed to the sun.

If people are careful regarding the quality of food they consume, how much more careful should they be in respect to medicine, and particularly so with their young children. Nothing better than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup can be used for the diseases of babyhood. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists

Woolen hose should be soaked all night, and washed in hot suds with beef's gall, a tablespoonful to half a pail of water. Iron on the wrong side.

Poultices are better for the addition of a little sweet or castor oil and a few drops of laudanum.

In icing cakes, dip the knife frequently into cold water.

Keep it in the House, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa Colic, or any Affection of the Bowels, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and reliable curative.

HUMOROUS.

A Galveston man in his shirt sleeves, without any hat, and in a condition that showed he must have run about three miles in as many minutes, stopped a policeman and told him to hurry up and come along, as there was a tramp at his house who refused to leave. The policeman suggested that owing to the distance and condition of the other party they had better take a street-car. "Take-a-street-car! Pay ten cents to ride! Why, the tramp will go off himself for a nickle. Why, bile my lights and liver, if you aint worse than the tramp! Since when have they put highway robbers on the police? Ten cents! For ten cents a piece I'll furnish the city with all the tramps they want."

Gwendoline—"What's this I hear, Bertie—you were betting at Ascot, and Gwendoline lost heavily?" Albert—'Well, but told me to bet.' Gwendoline—"Oh, Bertie!" Albert—"Didn't you say you would spare me from your garden party, and I was to go to Ascot and back?' Gwendoline—"Well, sir." Albert—"Well, and so I did. I went and backed the favorite, and didn't win!" Shewas not satisfied, but she forgave him.

Have you muzzled your dog? We have not. And what is more, we are not going to. The dog never bit anybody, and he don't like muzzling any more than we do. How would you like to go round from now till election with an iron muzzle on you? Besides, we have no dog.

A gentleman about sailing for Europe, in response to a question, said he intended to "go by Ancient Bologna." An old lady who overheard him, said he was very foolish to go so far to buy old bologna, when he could get plenty of it in this country.

Little Gertie went with her mother to see Madame Tousand's wax works. After looking about curiously, as if she were trying to find out something and could not, she said: "Why do they call them wax works, mamma? They're wax, but they don't work."

In Dakota, during the summer months, it is not dark until ten o'clock P. M., which renders courting on the front steps at night a hollow mockery; but a young man can go to see a girl seven nights a week without running up a gas bill.

"So, you are going to keep school," said a young lady to her old maid aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children." "I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; "but where is the widower?"

A country newspaper out West thus heads its report of a fire: "Feast of the Fire Fiend—The Forked-Tongued Demon Licks with its Lurid Breath a Lumber Pile—Are the Scenes of Boston to be Repeated?—Loss 150 Dollars?"

Master Jack: "How often are the clothes washed, Emma?" Laundry Maid—"Once a week, Master Jack." Master Jack—"Only once a week! Then the clothes are much luckier than sis and me, if that's all the washing they get."

Why is a dog that was refused exhibition at the dog show on account of lameness like a sheet of blotting paper? Because a lame dog is a slow pup, and a slope up is an inclined plane, and a ink-lined plane is a sheet of blotting paper.

Either we must make the ocean wider or the steamship narrower. Something must be done to enable two ships to pass without going through each other. Society kind of demands it, and the comfort of the passengers seconds the demand.

"Talk about your boat races," said an old sport at the Washington fizzle, "or your horse races, or your prize fights, or your base ball; give me an old-fashioned cock fight. There's game there."

A county exchange unfeelingly remarks: "The small boy will soon be holding himself together at the equator in acknowledgment of the subtle power of the green apple."

A gentleman in lecturing for a blind asylum began by gravely remarking, "If all the world were blind, what a melancholy sight it would be."

Patrick (dressing for a party): "Be-dad now, and I shan't be able to git on these boots till I've worn them a toime or two."

St. Louis girls says that those of Chicago never have shoes that are mates, because of the difficulty of finding two sides of leather alike.

Some one describes the opera as that sort of music where "they squeal and go up, and then choke and come down."

If you lose your breath don't run to catch it; you can catch it sooner by standing still.

The man who went on a fool's errand was probably performing one of his own commisssions.

It is a strange thing in art that an actress must learn to paint before she can draw.

Jones finds drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

The mule always puts his best foot backward.

The butcher who trusts loses flesh.

A Busy Life.

The World's Dispensary at Buffalo, N. Y., is a great institution having its auxiliary Invalids' Hotel, for accommodation of patients, costing its founder nearly half a million of dollars, and its branch in London, England, of similar proportions, where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets and other remedies are manufactured for the foreign trade, which extends to the East Indies, China and other far distant countries. All this mammoth business has been organized, systemized and built up by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who has associated with himself as a Faculty, under the name of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, a most competent staff of physicians and surgeons who annually treat many thousands of cases of chronic diseases, not by prescribing any set lot of remedies but by using all such specific remedies as have, in large experience, been found most efficacious. Besides organizing and directing this mammoth business of world-wide proportions, Dr. Pierce has found time to write a work on domestic medicine—entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—1,000 pages, 300 illustrations, selling at $1 50, and also to serve a term as State Senator and later as a member of Congress. Surely he must be competent if he were to take the lecture plattorm, to discourse upon "the recollections of a busy life."—*National Republican.*

Throw off that despondent spirit—crush that feeling of despair—be cheerful, happy and well. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator, when mind and body are depressed, with cold extremities, Fever Flushes, Costiveness, dull Headache, bad taste in the mouth, and an indisposition to stir about. For over forty years Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys—giving life and health to thousands who would otherwise have sunk into untimely graves or endured the torture of a living death.

"I was a sufferer from Dyspepsia for several years, and was at last confined to my bed, and should no doubt have remained there until death should have come to my relief, but for a friend of mine at Weldon, N. C., recommending Simmons' Liver Regulator to me, and at the same time with a request that I would use it, which I did with the most happy result. I am now well, and eat anything I wish without any bad effect. W. A. Pearson,
"S. Gaston P. O., N. C."

D. Cohn, of Breslau, has examined the eyes of, 10,060 German children, and found out of that number 1,004 who were short-sighted. The defect was found to increase steadily as his observation rose from the elementary to the higher classes in schools. Bad light was an unvarying concomitant, as was also the faulty construction of desks and seats, causing the children to stoop over their work so as to bring their eyes closer to it; both causes compelling an undue amount of ocular convergence, fatiguing the optic sense and accustoming the eye to a short focus.

No good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times*

As a simple and useful lecture-room method of showing that matter cannot be destroyed, the following experiment is given: Two sealed glass tubes of equal weight, one of them containing oxygen and a little powdered charcoal, are prepared. The charcoal may be made to burn by means of a small flame. When the two tubes are placed on a balance, it will be seen that there has been no variation in weight.

Vegetine is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Careful investigation into the cause of the fire which broke out on the steamship Mosel, revealed that it originated spontaneously in silk goods which constituted a part of her cargo. Chemical examination showed that for every part of silk fibre, "0 75 part of oxide of iron and 2.50 part of coloring matter—consisting of fatty oils, organic and earthy matters—had been used to give weight and body to the silk.

"It is better to laugh than be crying"—decidedly; and to enjoy your baby's laughing society use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which relieves the chief discomforts of babyhood without stupefying the children. Price 25 cents a bottle.

An infusion of about a pound of quassia chips to eight gallons of water has been found very useful in preventing blight in peach trees and vines. If some of the infusion is put upon the hands and face after washing in the morning there will be very little inconvenience felt during the day from the attacks of mosquitoes, gnats, or other insect pests.

The microphone has been successfully employed by Professor Mine, of Tokio, Japan, to announce the premonitory signs of an earthquake. He places the instrument in pits remote from roads, and he is careful, also, to exclude all insects, the movements of which would, of course, affect the indication, and lead to false references.

Scientists say that one-fifth of the human brain is composed of phosphorus.

Wonderful Effects.

E. R. Dawley, of Providence, R. I., says: "Having witnessed the wonderful effects of Hunt's Remedy in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all others afflicted with Kidney Diseases. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in shortest possible time. Hunt's Remedy will do this." Trial size 75 cents.

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If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured.—Mirror.

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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
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The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.
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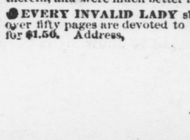

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